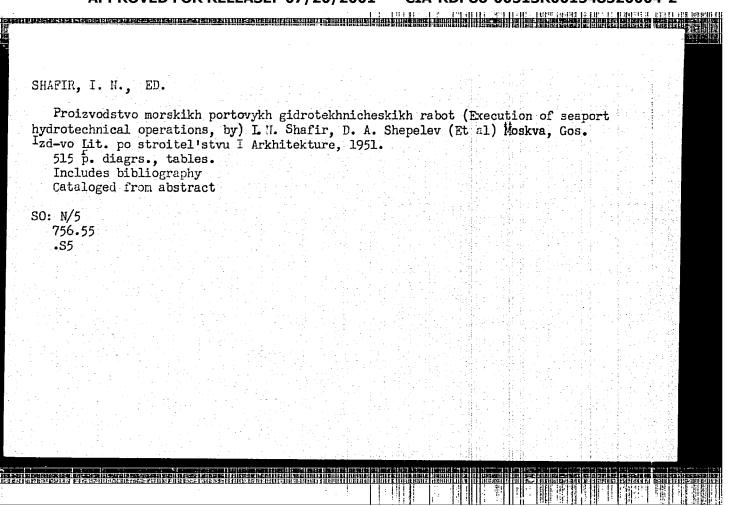
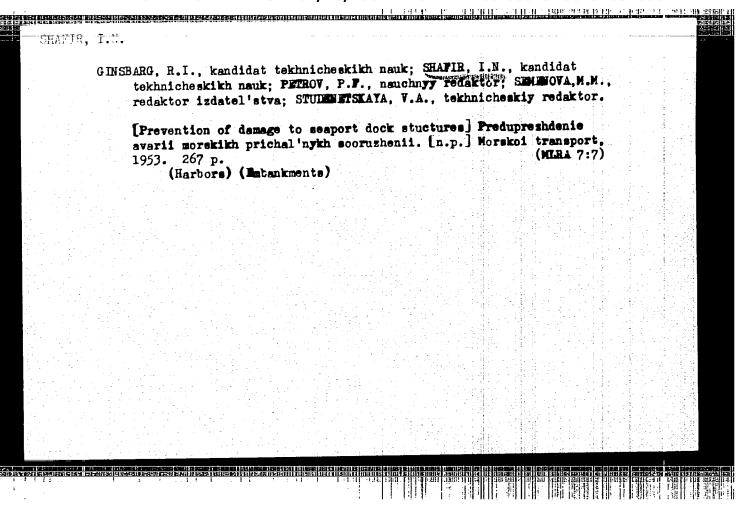


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15 (8)
AUTHOR: Shafir, K. F., Engineer SOV/119-59-8-9/15

TITLE: On the Problem of the Additional Treatment of Polyamide

Parts of the Nylon Type

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 8, pp 25-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the introduction the use of polyamides as parts of instruments

is explained on account of their good physico-mechanical properties, and it is said that they belong to the class of amorphous crystalline polymers. The latter fact shows that they have a number of properties which are found also in crystals. Figure 1 shows as an example a schematical picture of the division of a micromolecule into crystalline and amorphous domains. In the present paper the microstructure of gears was investigated by means of the microscope MBI-1 at 400-fold enlargement. The aftertreatment was carried out after the usual production of the gears in castor oil at temperatures of 140 to 240°C. The aftertreatment lasted from several minutes to 8 hours, after which cooling down to -40°C followed. Six micropictures (Figs 2-7) are given of the experimental results, which demonstrate the effect of the aftertreatment. It was found that in the case

of an aftertreatment at temperatures slightly below melting point

Card 1/2

On the Problem of the Additional Treatment of Polyamide Parts of the Nylon Type

SOV/119-59-8-9/15

a fine-grained structure is produced for the duration of 3-15 minutes, and Brinell hardness is increased to 1.5 its amount. Finally, it is found that the quality of the polyamides may be considerably improved by means of such an aftertreatment. There are 7 figures.

Card 2/2

S/653/61/000/000/008/051 I042/I242

AUTHOR:

Shafir, K.F.

TITLE:

The application of cast polyamide components in the

construction of electrical equipment

SOURCE:

Plastmassy v mashinostroyenii i priborostroyenii. Pervaya resp. nauch.-tekh. konfer. po vopr. prim. plastmass v mashinostr. i priborostr., Kiev, 1959.

Kiev, Gostekhizdat, 1961, 74-84

TEXT: Among new plastics with outstanding wear resistance are the Soviet polyamide resins ΠΑ-68 (PA-68), AK-7, ΠΑ-6, (PA-6), no.54, no.548, etc. These resins have a low coefficient of friction, good adhesion to metal surfaces, resistance to mechanical shock, mold, and bacteria. The Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatelskiy institut elektroizmeritelnykh priborov (All-Union Scientific Research

Card 1/2

S/653/61/000/000/008/051 I042/1242

The application of cast plyamide ...

Institute for Electrical Meters) is working on the replacement of metal components by plastics. The manufacture of plastic components by pressure molding is discussed in detail. Some of the factors considered are the air and moisture content, heat distribution, and coarse temperature control. Polyamide parts, subjected to wear for 2000 hrs at different temperatures and relative humidities, showed no damage, whereas their metal counterparts lost up to 0.2 mm of surface layer. Among other advantages of polyamide components are shorter production time, lower cost, and better quality. The manufacture of polyamide gears for electrical equipment is discussed in detail. The VNIIEP is studying the replacement of metal and textolite gears by their plastic counterparts. Polyamide bearings under small loads require no lubrication. The replacement of steel roller-bearings by self-lubric a ting polyamide bearings is under study. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

SHAFIR, Mark Arkad'yevich; ZAVELEV, L.A., red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Democratic dictatorship of the people in China is one of the forms of the dictatorship of the proletariat] Demokraticheskaie diktatura naroda v Kitae - odna iz form diktatury proletariata.

Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1959. 47 p. (Vassoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh snanii. Ser.2.

Filosofiia, nc.5)

(China--Politics and government)

(China--Politics and government)

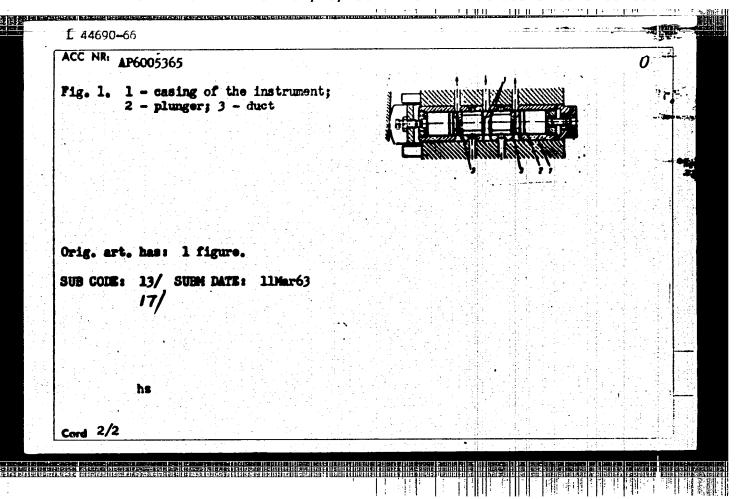
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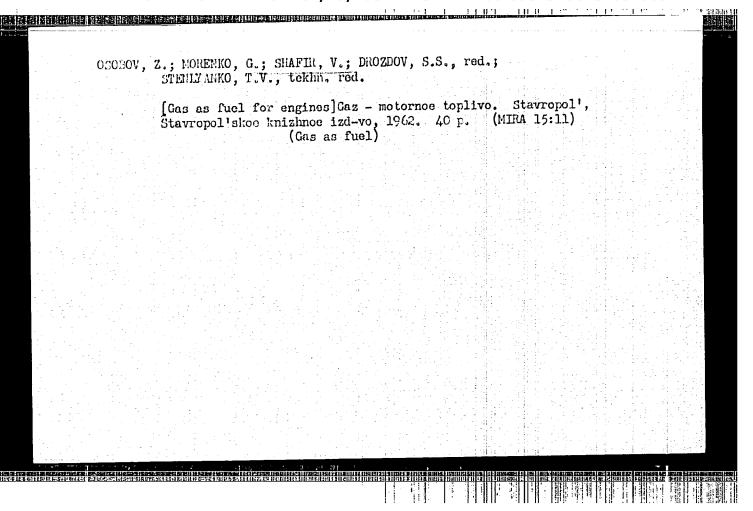
NIKOL'SKAYA, A.A., prof.; SHAFIR, M.M., assistent

Atomic bleeding. Uch, zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:
293-294 '63. (WIRA 17:9)

1. Kefedra akusheretva i ginekologii (zav. prof. A.A. Nikol'skaya)
Stavropol'skoge gosudaretvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

CC NR: AP6005365)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T/FSS-2 DJ/WR SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0111/0111	
	S. S.; Novikov, N. M.; Shafir, S. N.	
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CITLE: Hydraulic to	racking device O Class 42, No. 177695	
OURCE: Izobretenij	ya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 111	
	ing equipment, hydraulic equipment	
	"好,我们我们的我们的我们,我们会的人,我们就是一种的人,我们就是我们,这是一个心理,只要是不懂的。"	
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8 (6)

SOV/91-59-11-5/27

AUTHOR:

Shafir, Ya.K., Deputy Boiler House Chief

TITLE:

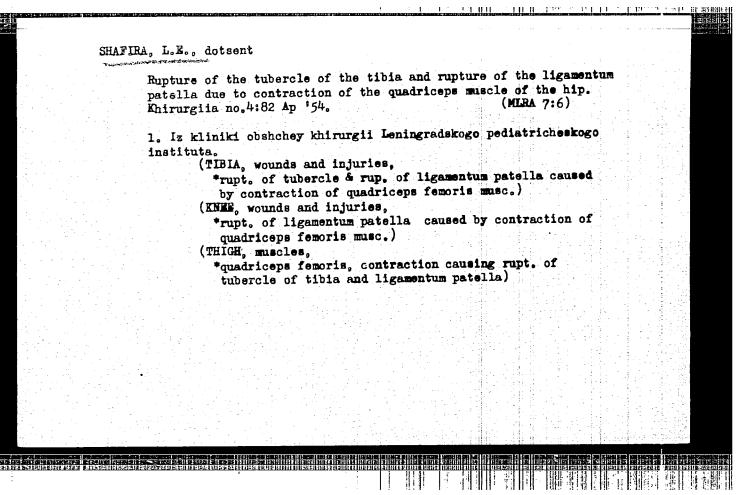
Adjusting the Load of Gas-Fired Boilers

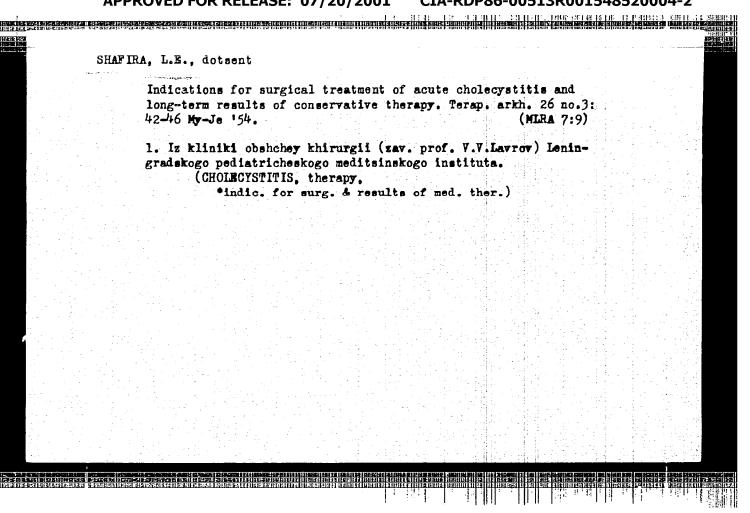
PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1959, Nr 11, p 13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author reports an error found on page 17 of a publication of the "Kiyevgaz" trust, titled "The Operation of Heating Boilers". This passage deals with the air control of gas-fired boilers. "For increasing the load, the gas supply must be increased first and then the air supply. When reducing the load, the air supply must be decreased first and then the author says that explosions are possible, if the load adjustments are performed in the indicated second load adjustments are performed in the indicated sequence. For increasing the load, the air supply must be increased first and then the gas supply. For reducing the load, the gas supply must be lowered first and then the air supply. The "Kiyevgaz" trust should correct this error immediately.

Card 1/1





CC NR: AT6	034089	SOURCE CODE:	ни/2502/65/044/003/	24
AUTHOR: Bo	tar, Laszlo; Safarik, Imre	Shafarik, I.		B+1
ORG: Centr	al Research Institute of Che	emistry, Budapest (N	lagyar Tudomanyos Al	cademia,
Kozponti Ke	niai Kutatointezet)			
TITLE: Som intermediat	thermodynamic considerations in the radiolysis of aque	ons of the hydrated eous solutions	electron and other	
SOURCE: Ac	ta chimica academiae scienti	arum Hungaricae, v	. 44, no. 3, 1965, 2	293-299
OPIC TAGS:	radiolysis, dissociation of	constant, redox reac	tion	
on the basi thermodynam the calcula of aqueous	Acid-base dissociation consts of the appropriate oxidatic methods. The formal half tion of KH. The importance solutions is discussed. Oriorig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS:	on-reduction half in reaction: each in the control of these equilibriums. I figure art. has: I figure in the control of the co	reactions using star aq + e- was introduc um processes in the	ed for radiolysis
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UR/0000/66/000/000/0236/0237 ACC NR: AT6036600 SOURCE CODE: AUTHOR: Ruzin, R. A.; Nevskaya, G. F.; Popov, V. I.; Sychkov, M. A.; Shafirkin, A.V. Yurgov, V. V.; Abramova, G. M.; Ginzburg, Ye. V.; Kalandarova, M. P. ORG: none TITLE: Experimental investigation of the effectiveness of local radioprotective shickding Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966/ SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 236-237 TOPIC TAGS: radiation shielding, solar flare, cosmic radiation biologic effect, radiation protection, radiation dosimetry ABS TRACT: Many difficulties are encountered in selection of a radiation method suitable for study of the effect of local shielding. The radiation field within the limits of the irradiated object must not vary more than \$10%. The dose differential among absorbed doses must not exceed ±10%. Local shielding must produce at least a tenfold weakening of the dose. Furthermore, dose power must be sufficiently high to model solar flares, con-Card 1/3

ACC NR: AT6036600

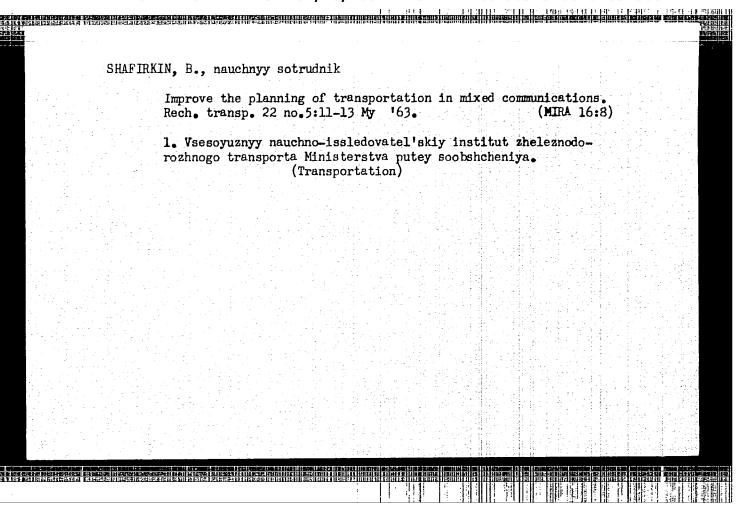
sidering the limited stay of the irradiated animal in a fixed position. Experimental calculations of the passage of protons through tissue have shown that high-energy protons scatter very little. For example, the average angle of multiple scattering for 660-Mev protons passing through a lead filter with a thickness of 100 g/cm² is approximately 2°.

Selection of proton energies was made using data on the distribution of absorbed coses created by monoenergetic protons with energies from 100-600 Mev in a water phantom. Since these distributions have a dose differential greater than 10% with shielding thicknesses up to 20 g/cm², it was decided to irradiate the animals from two sides. Maximum equalization of distribution with this method was obtained with 250-Mev protons. The local shield used was made of paraffin. A radiation field was produced at the irradiated object with a difference of ±20%. To obtain more uniform radiation, animals were placed asymmetrically to the axis of the proton beam and each side received half of the dose.

This method was perfected with a heterogeneous bone-parafiin phantom. Measurements made with this phantom showed a radiation field varying only 11% on the animals' surface. Furthermore, the differential of absorbed doses did not exceed 5%. When individual body parts were shielded, the

Card 2/3

ACC NR: A	160 36600						-
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all the red	cuirements	listed above	and can be use	d in radiobiol	ogical study of	the :	
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Card 3/3							
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CHAFIRKIN, B. . and ALTERMAN, S. L .

Okruga zheleznykh dorog v bor be za ratsionalizatsuur perevozok. /The efforts of railroad districts in the rationalization of transport/. Rezevy TSentral'-nogo okruga. (Zhel-dor. transport, 1948, no.3, p. 29-33).

DLC: HE7.Z5

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassfied.

BENESHEVICH, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOGIN, N.H., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BYKOV, Ye.I., inzhener; VIASOV, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GRITSEVSKIY, M.Ye., inzhener; GRUBER, L.O., inzhener GURVICH, V.G., inzhener; DAVYDOV, V.N., inzhener; YER-SHOV, I.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk: ZASORIN, S.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; IVANOV, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KRAUKLIS, A.A., inzhener; KROTOV, L.B., inzhener; LAPIN, V.B., inzhener; LASTOVSKIY, V.P., dotsent; LATUNIN, N.I., inzhener; MARKVARDT, K.G., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; MAKHAYLOV, M.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; NIKANOROV. V.A., inzhener; OSKOLKOV, K.H., inzhener; OKHOSHIN,L.I., inzhener; PARFENOV, K.A., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PERTSOVSKIY, L.M., inzhener; POPOV, I.P., inzhener; PORSHNEV, B.G., inzhener; RATNER, M.P., inzhener: ROSSIYEVSKIY, G.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RYKOV, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RYSHKOVSKIY, I.Ya., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk: RYABKOV, A.Ya., professor [deceased]: TAGER, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk: KHAZEN, M.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; CHERNYSHEV, M.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KBIN, L.Ye., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; YURENEV, B.N., dotsent; AKSENOV, I.Ya., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.S., inzhener; BARTENEV, P.Y., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; BERNGARD, K.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOROVOY, N.Ye., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOGDANOV, I.A., inzhener; BOGDANOV, N.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VINNICHENKO, N.G., dotsent, kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk; (Continued on next card)

BENESHEVICH, I.I. (continued) Card 2. VASIL YEV. V.F.; GONCHAROV, N.G., inzhener; DERIBAS, A.T., inzhener; DOBROSEL'SKIY, K.M., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DLUGACH, B.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YEFIMOV, G.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh neuk; ZEMBLINOV, S.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZARELLO, M.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; IL'IN, K.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk: KARETNIKOV, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAPLUN, F.Sh., inzhener; KANSHIN, M.D.; KOCHHEV, F.P., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOGAN, L.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KUCHURIN, S.F., inzhener; LEVASHOV, A.D., inzhener; MAKSIMOVICH, B.M., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MARTYNOV, M.S., inzhener; MEDEL: O.M., inzhener; NIKITIN, V.D., professor, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PADNYA, V.A., inzhener; PANTBLEYEV, P.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PETROV, A.P., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; POVOROZHENKO, V.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; PISKAREV, I.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SERGEYEV. Ye.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SIMONOV, K.S., kandidat tekhnichekikh nauk; SIMANOVSKIY, M.A., inzhener; SUYAZOV, I.G., inzhener; TAIDAYSV, F. Ya., inzhener: TIKHONOV, K.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; USHAKOV, N.Ya., inzhenr; USPENSKIY, V.K., inzhener; FEL*DMAN, E.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FERAPONTOV, G.V., inzhener; KHOKHLOV, L.P., inzhenr; CHERNOMORDIK, G.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHAMAYEV, M.F., inshener; SHAFIRKIN, B.I., inzhener; YAKUSHIN, S.I., inzhener; GRANOVSKIY, P.G., redaktor; TISHCHENKO, A.I., redaktor; ISAYEV, I.P., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redsktor; KLIMOV, V.F., dotsent kandidat tekhnicheskikh (Continued on next card)

BENESHEVICH, I.I.--- (continued) Card 3.

nauk, redaktor; MARKOV, K.V., inzhener, redaktor; KALININ, V.K.,
inzhener, redaktor; CHRONIMUS, B.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,
redaktor; ROBEL¹, R.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor

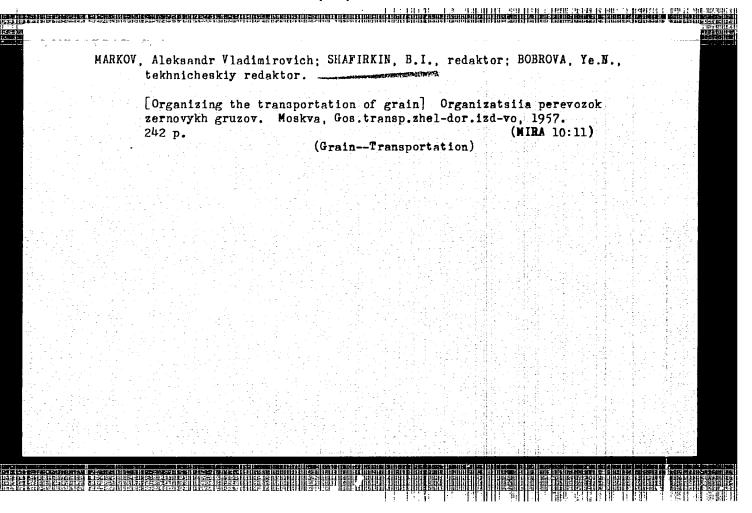
[Technical reference manual for railroad engineers] Tekhnicheskii
spravochnik zheleznodorozhnika. Moskva, Gos. transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo.
Vol.10. [Electric power supply for railroads] Energosnabzhenie sheleznykh dorog. Otv.red. toma K.G.Markvardt. 1956. 1080 p. Vol.13.
[Operation of railroads] Eksplustatsiia zheleznykh dorog. Otv. red.
toma R.I.Robel¹. 1956. 739 p.

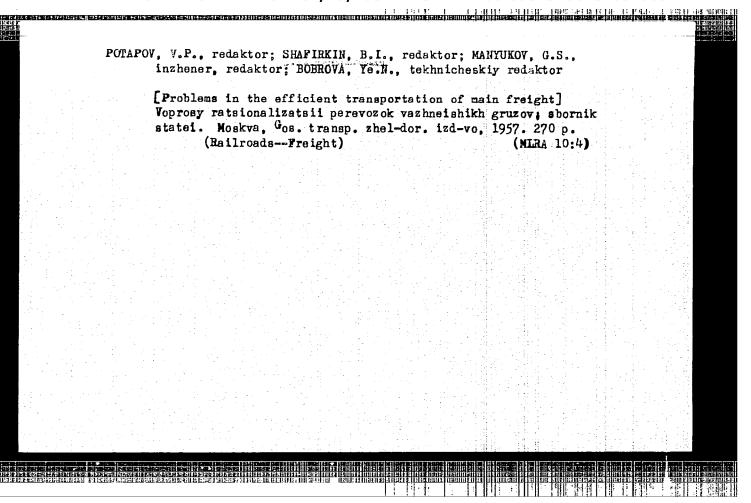
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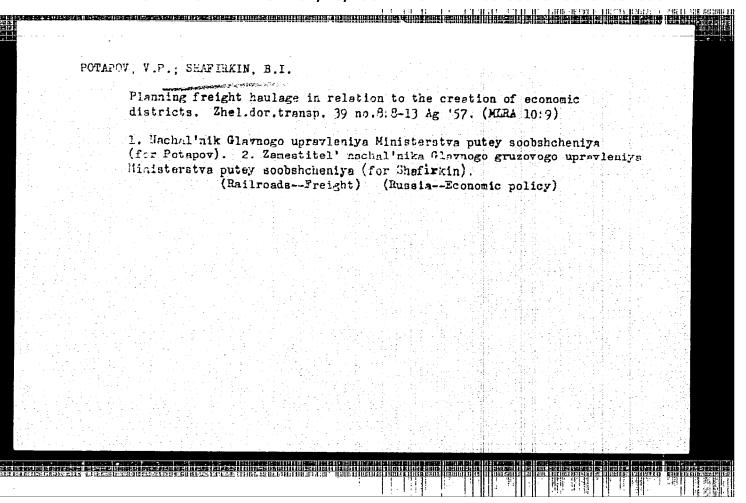
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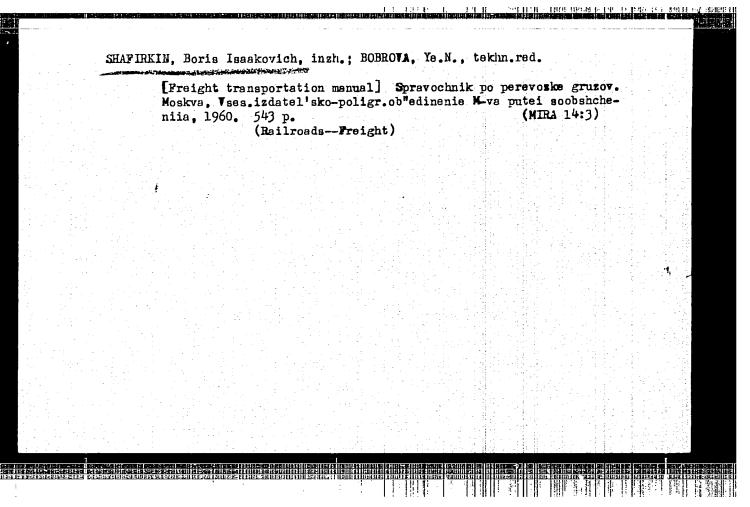


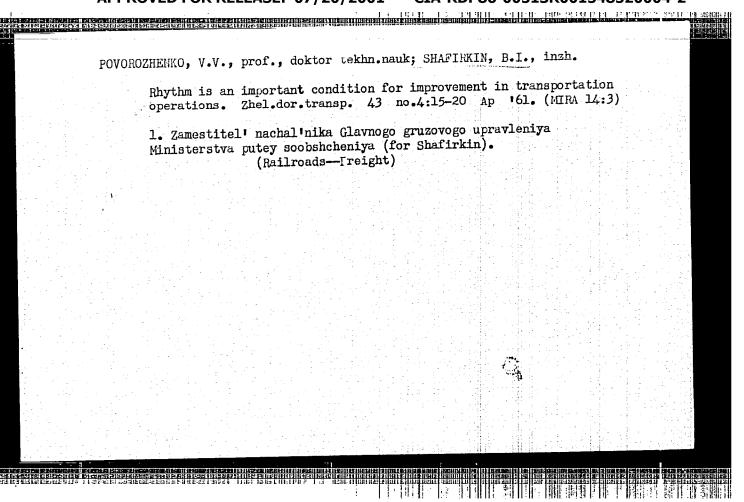


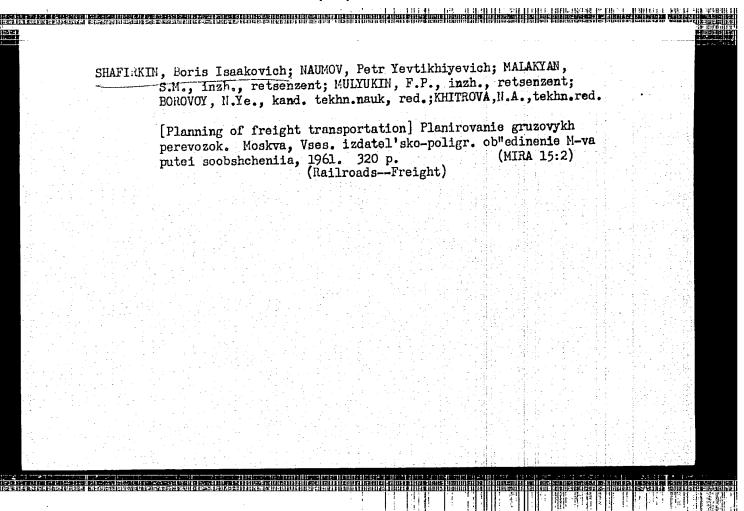


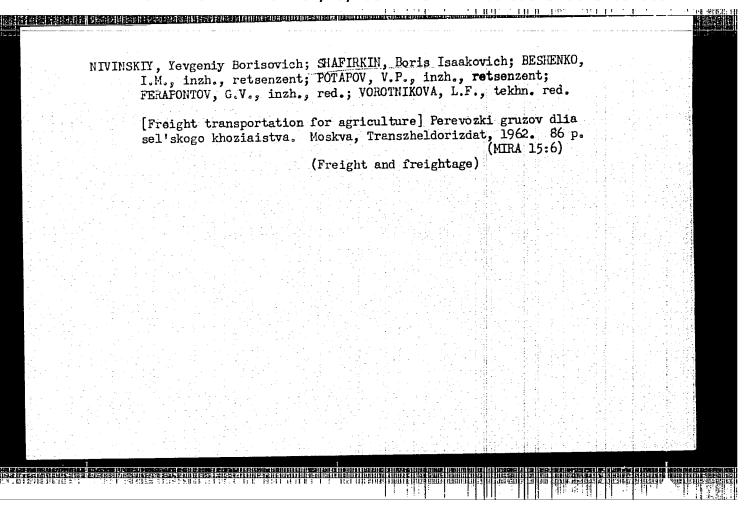
Hauling and the development of freight handling in the past 40 years. Zhel dor. transp. 39 no.12:15-20 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)	
1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo gruzovogo upravleniya Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Potapov). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Glavnogo gruzovogo upravleniya Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for	
Shafirkin). (Railroads—Freight)	
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지근 기는 트리트에는 아이를 받는 것 같은 기념의 불만 모양적으로	

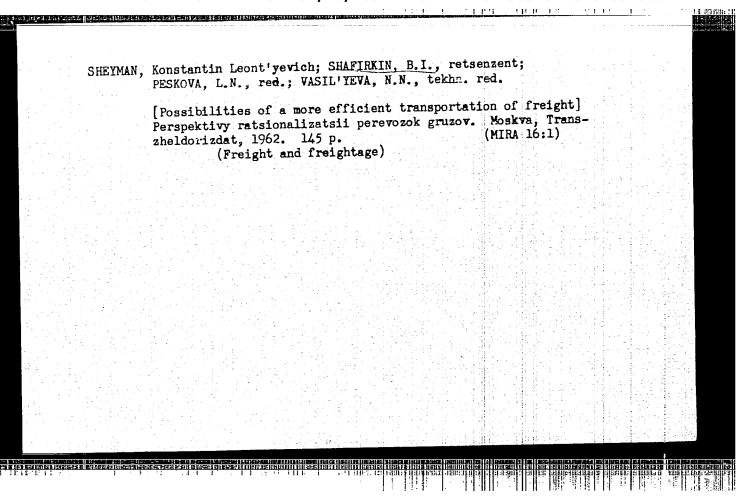
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SHAFIRKIN, B.I.											
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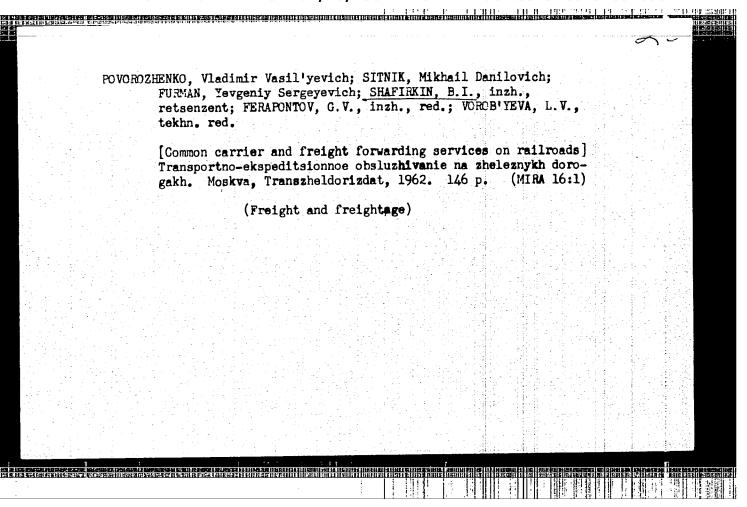


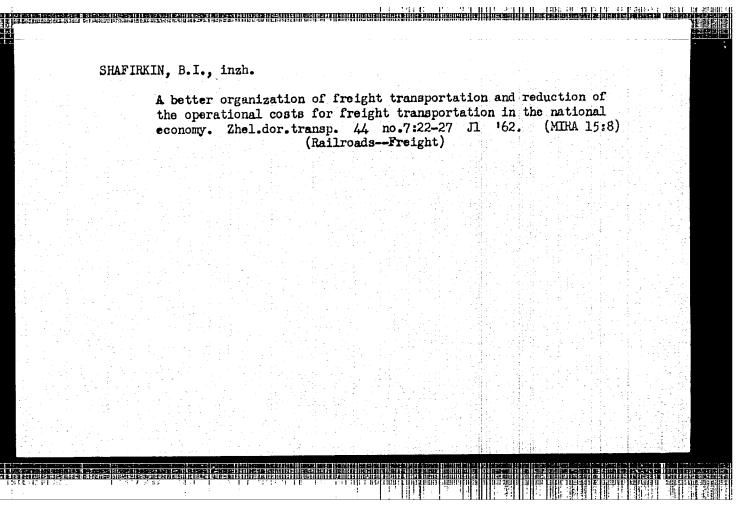


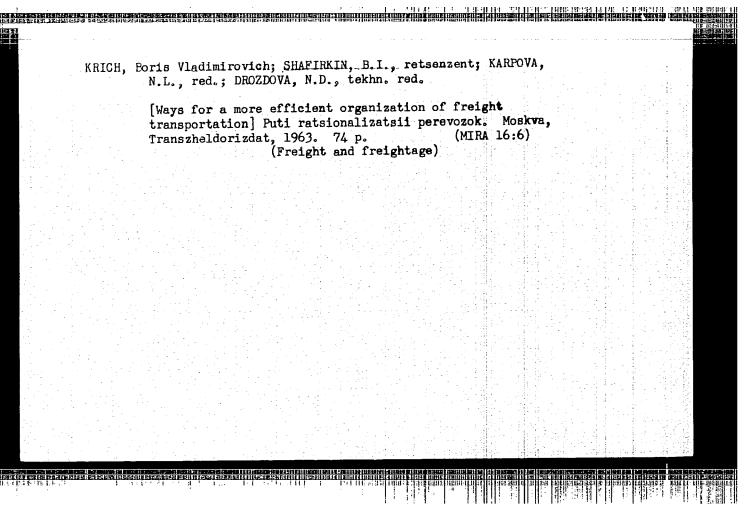




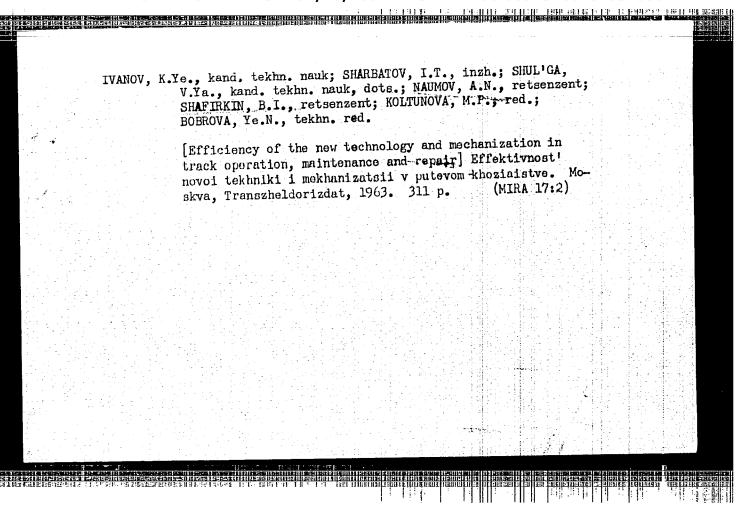




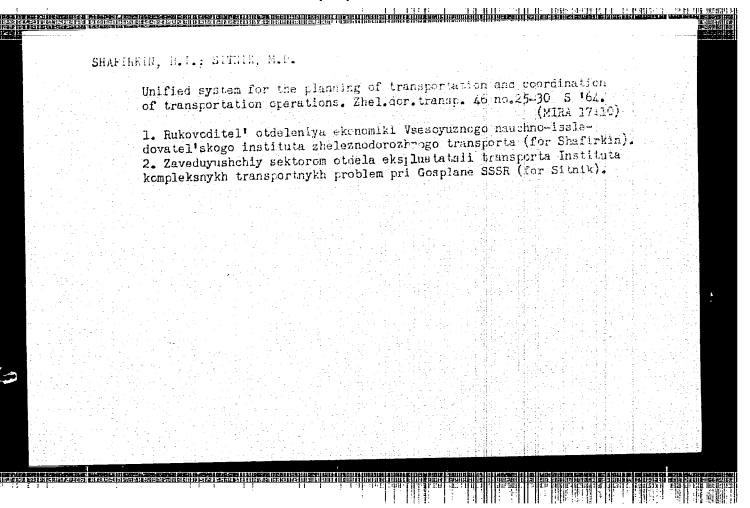


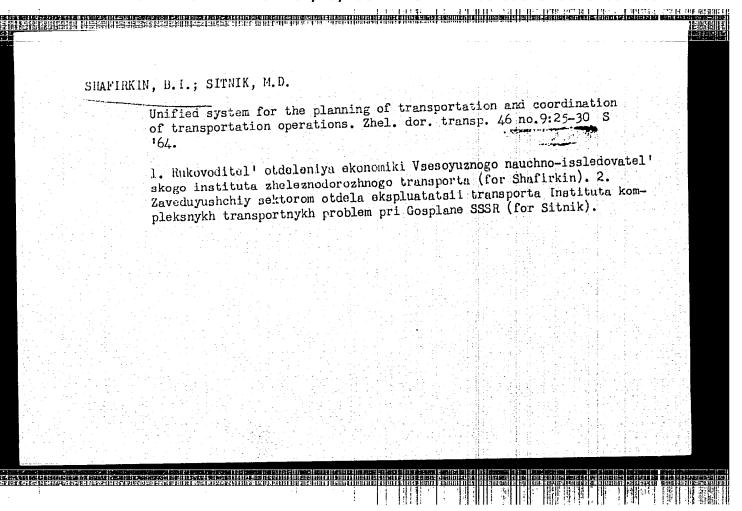


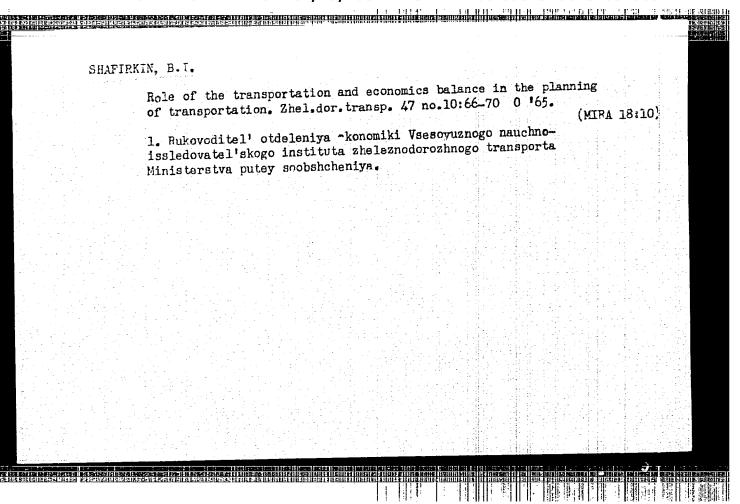
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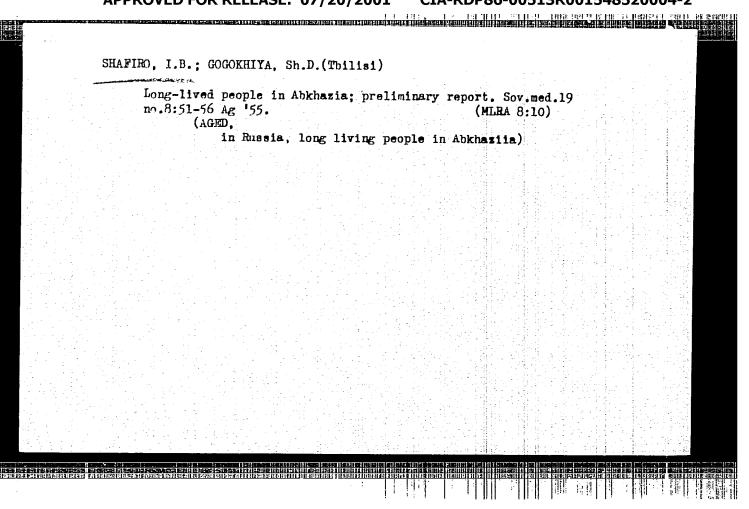


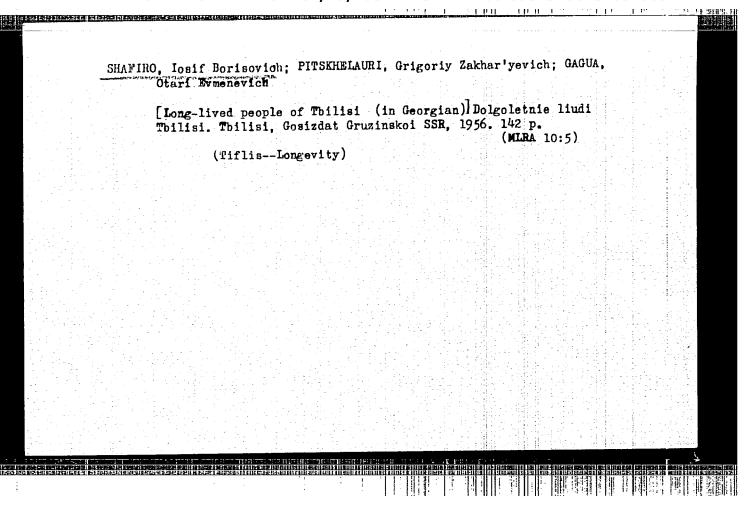
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	도 하는 것도 같은 것을 하는 것이 되었다. 그런 보고 하는 것으로 보고 있는 것을 하는 것으로 보고 있다.

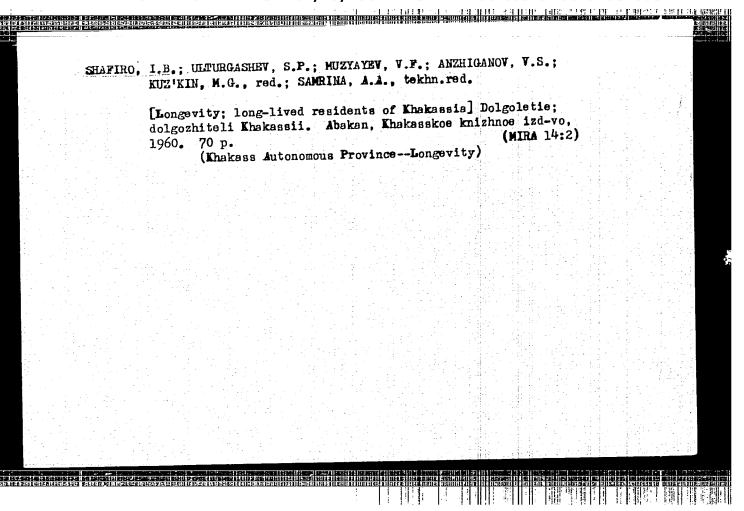


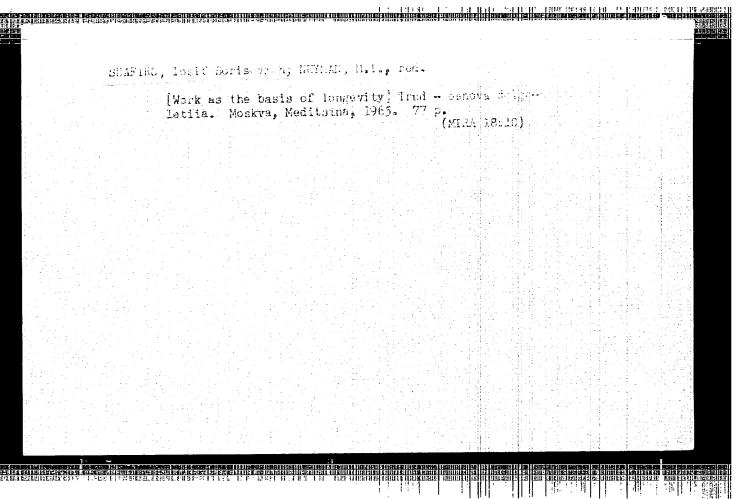


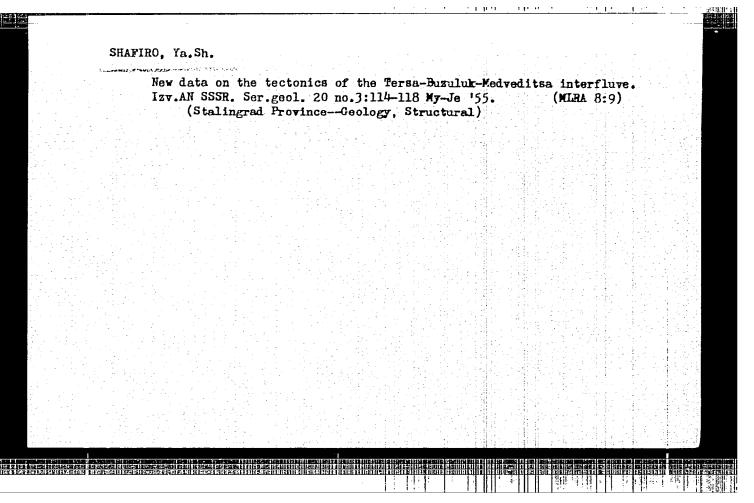






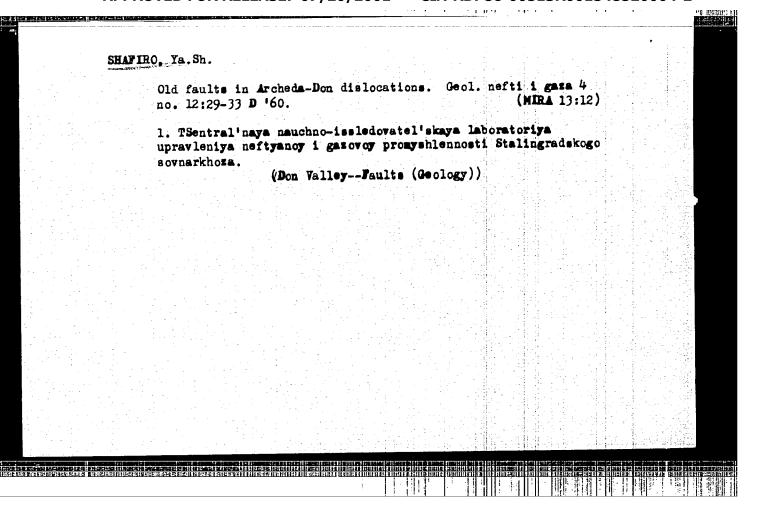


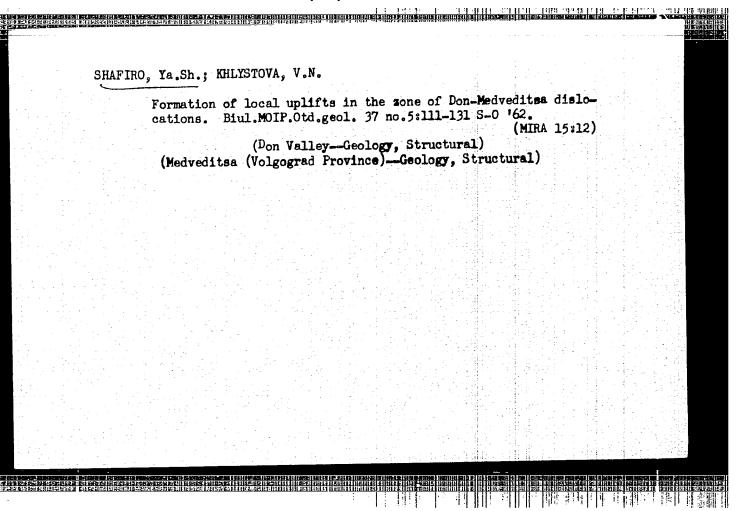


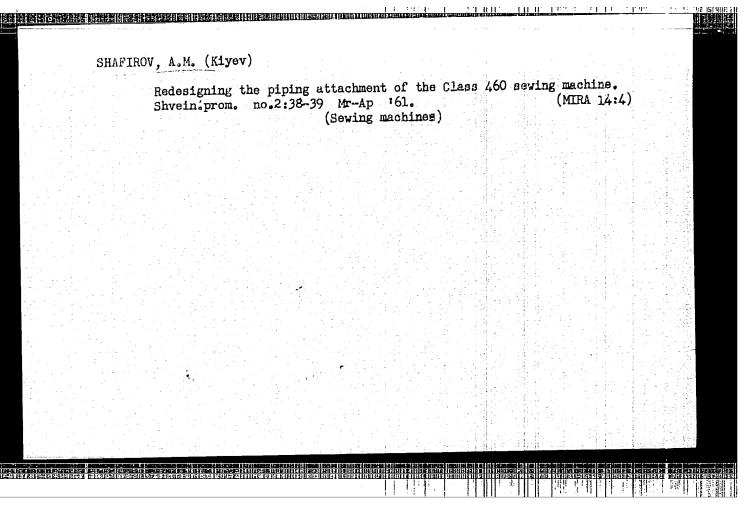


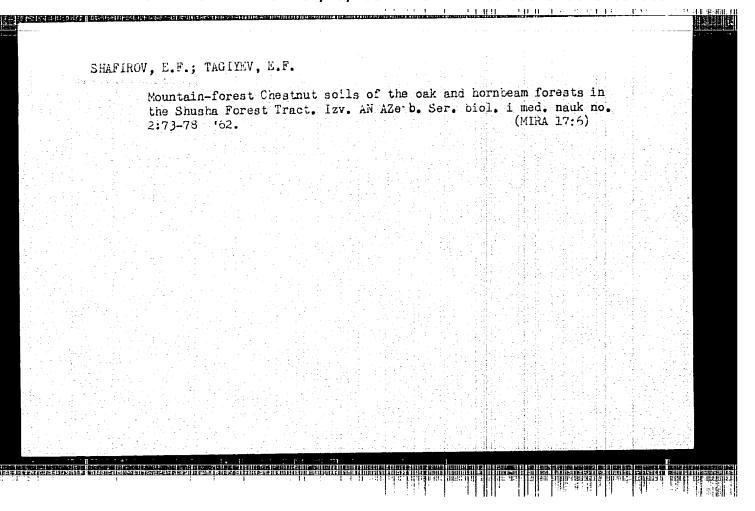
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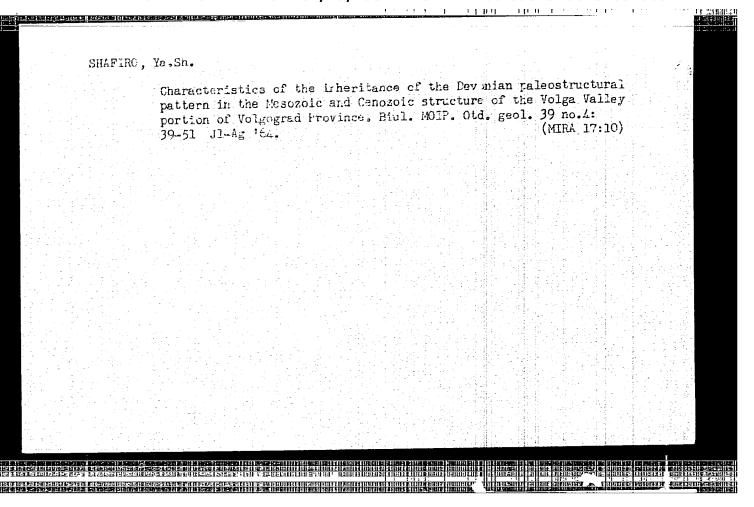
SOV-11-58-10-4/12 New Data on the Tectonics of Severnyye Yergeni different sedimentary formations resulting from these tectonic transformations. He mentions the following geologists whose work he has summarized in this article: A.P. Karpinskiy, A.D. Arkhangel skiy, N.S. Shatskiy, Ye. V. Milanovskiy and A.G. Brazhnikov. There are 5 maps, 1 diagram and 8 Soviet references. June 10, 1957 SUBMITTED: ASSOCIATION: Tsentral naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya tresta Stalingradnefte-razvedka, g. Stalingrad (The Stalingrad Central Scientifico-Research Laboratory of the Stalingradnefterazvedka Trust) 2. Geophysics--USSR 3. Geological time 1. Geology--USSR Determination Card 2/2



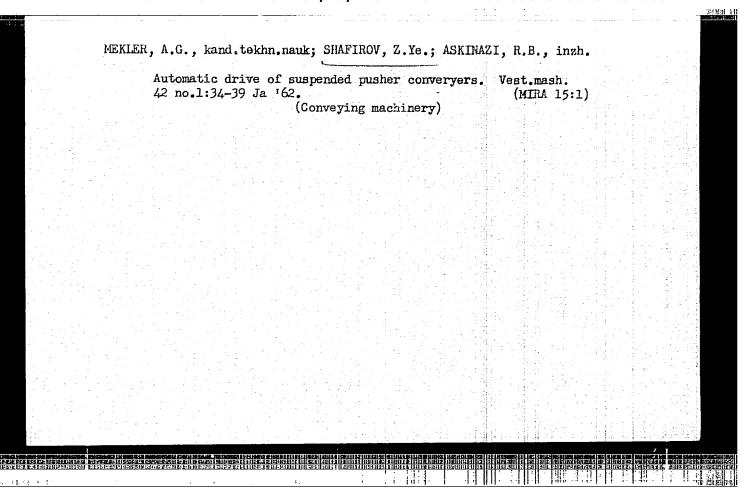


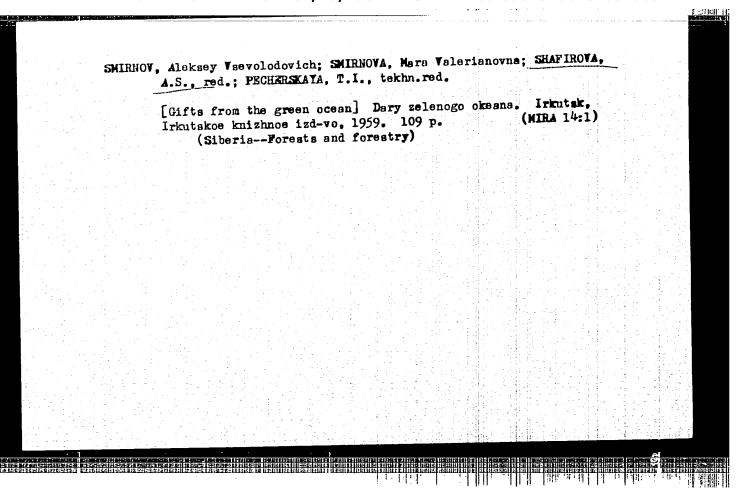


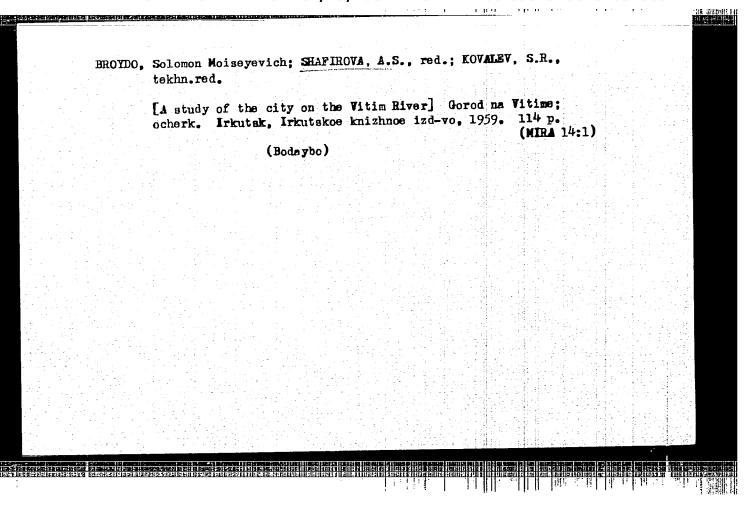




L 29116-66 AP6019402 UR/0240/65/000/011/0018/0023 SOURCE CODE: ACC NR AUTHOR: Shafirov, Yu. B. ORG: Institute of General and Communal Hygiene im. A. N. Sysin, AMN SSSR(Institut obshchey i kommunal noy gigiyeny AMN SSSR) TITIE: Experimental substantiation of the maximum permissible concentration of strontium in water SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 11, 1965, 18-23 TOPIC TAGS: mouse, rat, rabbit, strontium, water supply system, toxicology, fresh water ABSTRACT: The threshold concentration of strontium chloride and nitrate affecting the taste of tap water was 12 mg/liter, as shown by the results of chronic experiments on mice, rats, guinea pigs, and rabbits. A dose of 0.13 mg/kg (approximately 2.8 mg/liter) had no effect detectable by any of the tests used. A comparison of the experimental data showed that the above-mentioned threshold concentration had no effect on the general sanitary regime of the body of water from which the samples were drawn. The author concludes by recommending 2.5 mg/liter as the maximum permissible concentration of strontium in the water of reservoirs. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. JPRS SUB CODE: 06, 07, 13 / SUBM DATE: Olapr65 / ORIG REF: Oll / OTH REF: vnc: 613.32:546.42.02.90 1/1 10







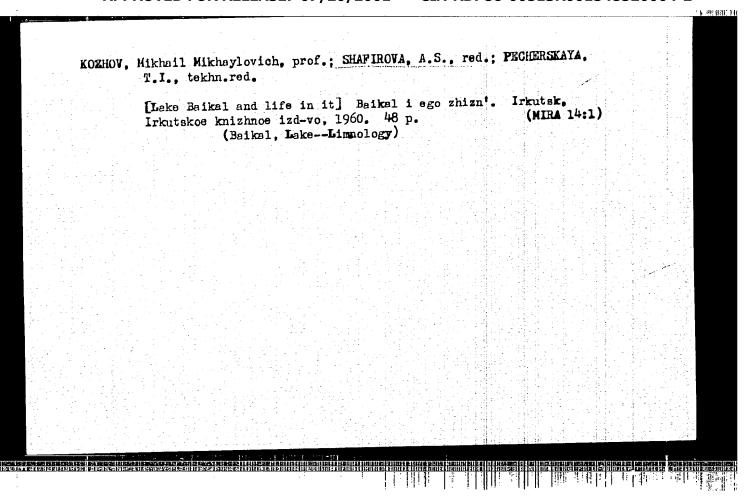
DOBYCHIN, B.D., prof., red.; KAZANTSKV, Apollinariy Innokent'yevich, prof., doktor med.nauk, red.; SHAFIROVA, A.S., red.; KARAS'. V.D., tekhn.red.

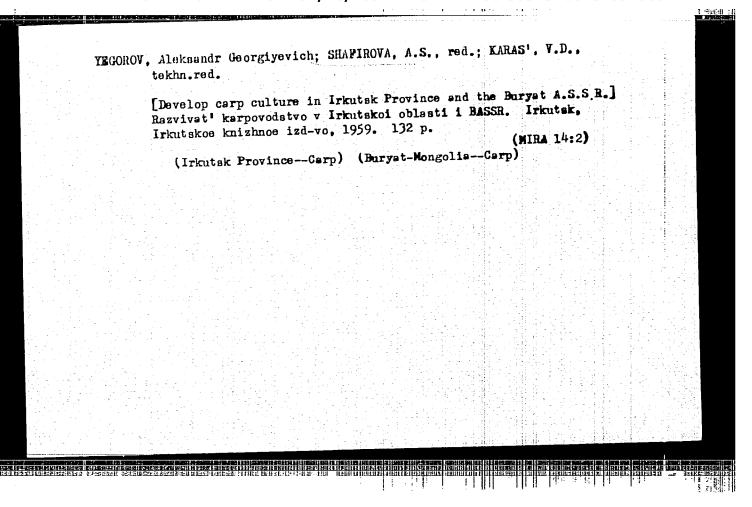
[Collected papers on the structure of the peripheral nervous system] Sbornik nauchnykh rabot po izucheniin struktury perifericheskoi nervnoi sistemy. Pod red. B.D.Bobychina i A.I.Kazantseva. Irkutsk, 1959. 189 p.

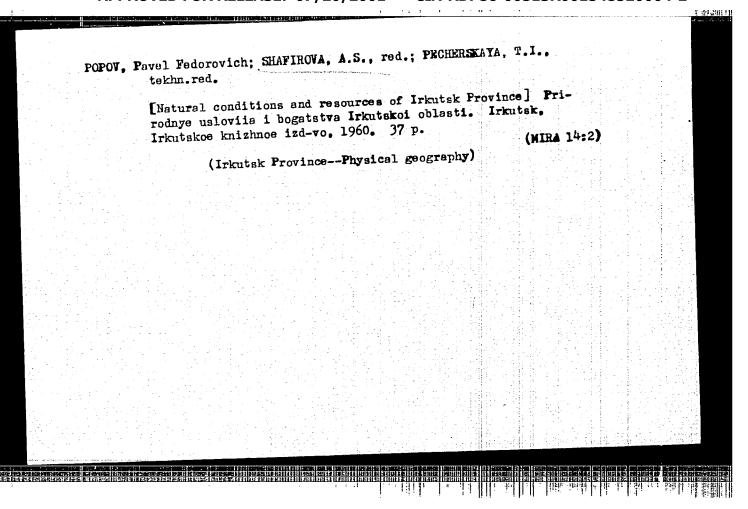
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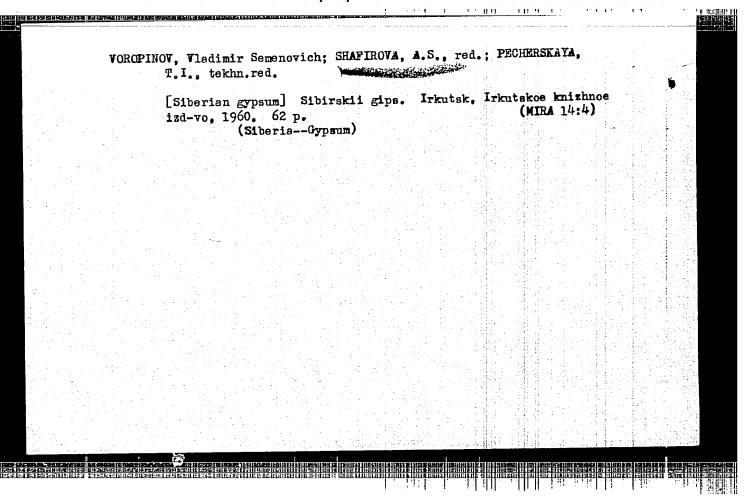
1. Vsesoyuznoye nauchnoye obshchestvo anatomov, gistologov i embriologov. 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy normal'noy anatomii Irkutskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Kazantsev).

(NERVES, PERIPHERAL)





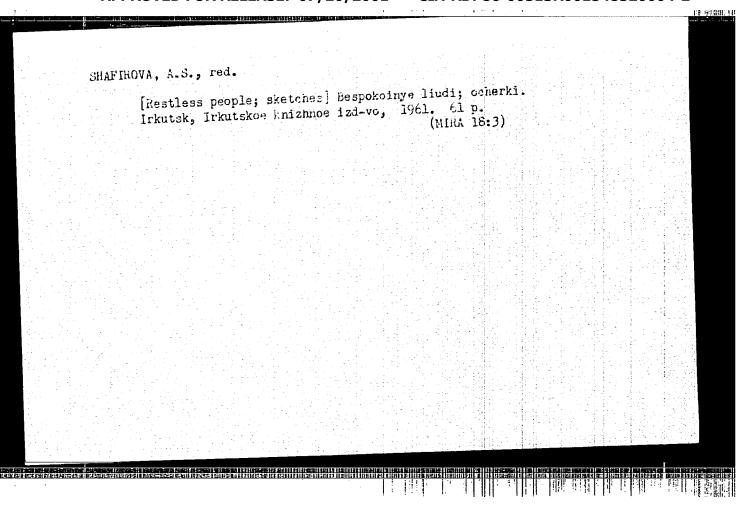




GUSEV, Oleg Kirillovich, zoolog; SHAFIROVA, A.S., red.; PECHERSKAYA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[From the Barguzinskiy Reservation to the Ushken'i Islands; traveler's notes] Ot Barguzinskogo zapovednika do Ushkan'ikh ostrovoy; zapiski putesnestvennika. Irkutsk, Irkutskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 126 p.

1. Vostochno-sibirskiy filial AN SSSR (for Gusev)
(Malyye Ushkan'i Islands-Discovery and exploration)



VLADIMIROV, Boris Mikhaylovich; BELOV, I.V., otv.red.; PERLOVICH, B.F., wed.;
SHAFIROVA, A.S., red.; PECHERSKAYA, T.I., tekhn.red.

[Petrography of Padum and Margudol' trap intrusives]
Petrography of Padumskogo trappovykh intrusivov.
Padumskogo i Margudol'skogo trappovykh intrusivov.
Irkutsk, Irkutskoe
Rinizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 150 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie.
Rizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 150 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie.
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20821. Shafiryan, K. F. Vliyaniye zanorazhivaniya moloka na ego bakter itsi dnyye svoystva. Stornik doklarov Pervey vsesoyuz. Kenf-tsii po moloch. delu. M., 1949, s. 148-54. SO: LETO IS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Noskva, 1949.	SIRTIRYAN. K. I.	<u> </u>	(भारतास्य देशांसर है निष्के वासार एड	watala ni wasaid wilee	aimiesi isees kalee (albuuksa)	
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		- Vol. 28, Hoskva	, 1949.			

ACC NR. AP6036898

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/011/0043/0045

AUTHOR: Antsiferov, V. N. (Perm'); Shafit, I. A. (Perm')

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the technological characteristics of W-Ni-Cu alloys dispersion strengthened with zirconium dioxide

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 11, 1966, 43-45

TOPIC TAGS: sintered alloy, tungsten, nickel alloy, copper containing alloy, zirconium dioxide containing alloy, alloy sintering, alloy density

ABSTRACT: The effect of the addition of 0.01—0.4% Ni, 0.1—40% ZrO₂ and 0—15% Cu on the density of sintered tungsten-base alloys has been investigated. Alloy powders were compacted under a hydrostatic pressure of 1100 atm, sintered at 235—1265C in a hydrogen atmosphere for 1 hr and at 1785 ½ 10K for 2 hr, and furnace cooled. Increasing the nickel content to 0.4% increased the density of sintered compacts from 79% for unalloyed tungsten to 91.1%. Further experiments were made with W-0.4% Ni base alloys. Additions of up to 3% ZrO₂ increased the density of sintered W-0.4% Ni alloy to 96%. With further increases in the ZrO₂ content, the density gradually decreased, and at a ZrO₂ content of 10% became equal to the density of the initial W-0.4% Ni alloy. Small copper additions (up to 3%) slightly increased the density of W-0.4% Ni-10% ZrO₂ alloys, but larger additions decreased it below that of the initial

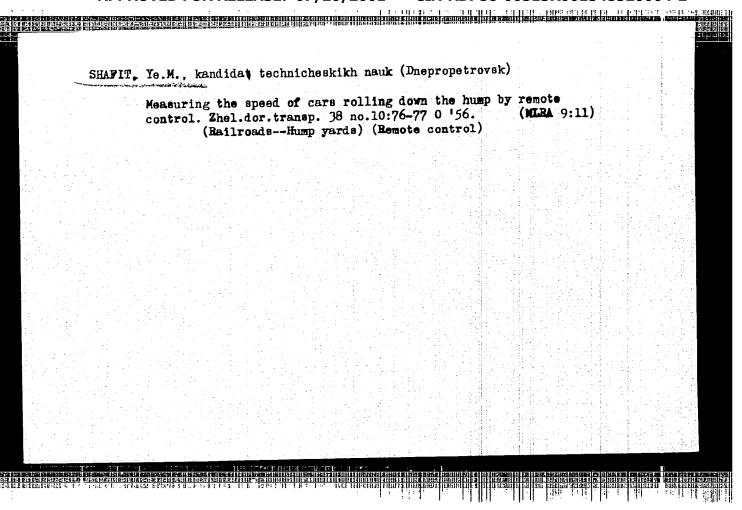
Card 1/2

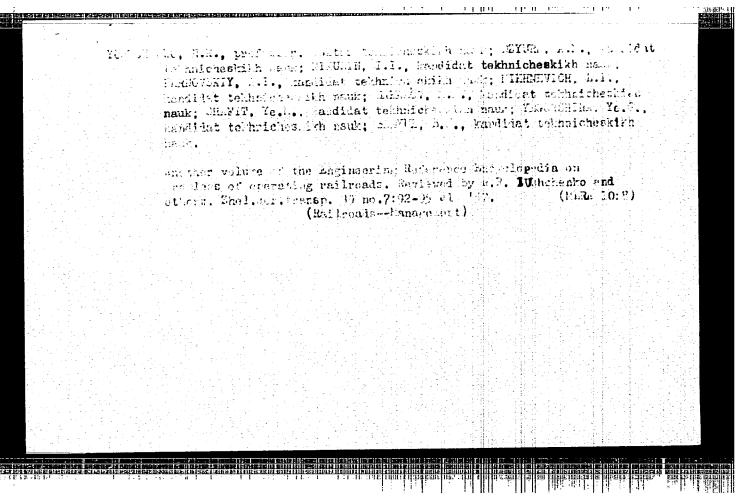
ACC NR: AP6036898

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548520004-2"
W-0.4% Ni-10% ZrO2 alloy. The obtained results showed that W-Ni-Cu-ZrO2 alloys sintered at 1785K in hydrogen have high density and can be used as structural materials. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 280ct65/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5109

Card 2/2



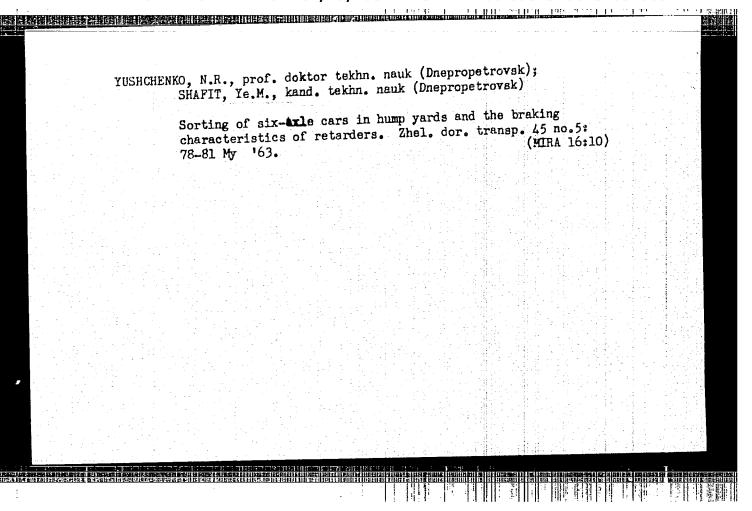


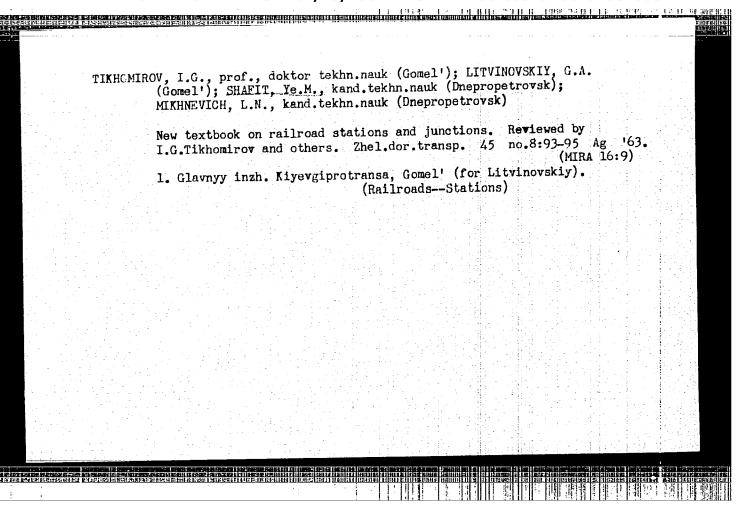
YUSHCHENKO, N.R., dektor tekhn. nauk prof.; MIKHNEVICH, L.N., kand. tekhn. nauk dots.

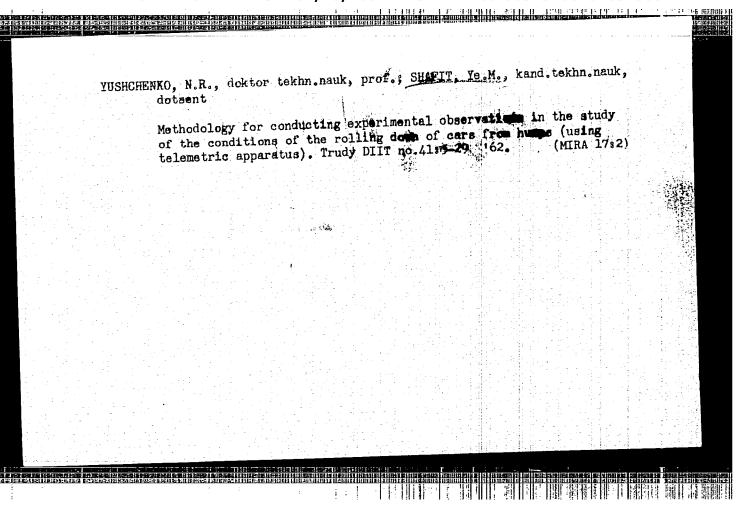
Some aspects of organization in moving large earth masses by rail.
Trudy DIIT no.28:5-33 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

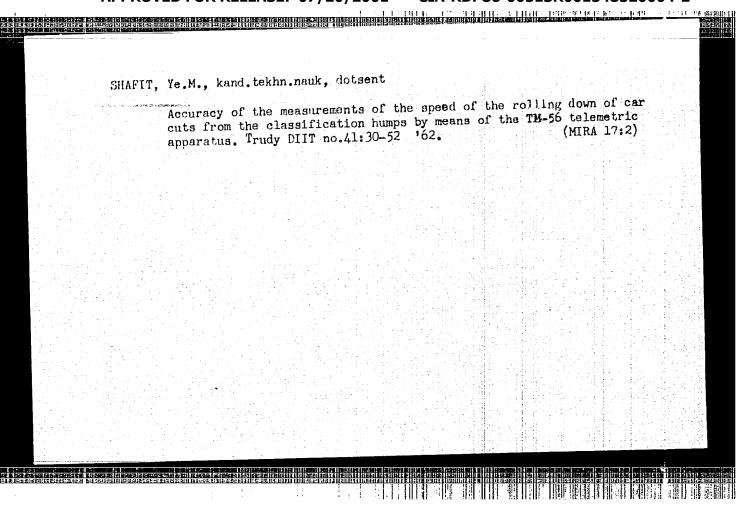
1.Hachal'nik Dnepropetrovskogo instituta inshenerov sheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Yushchenko).
(Railroads--Parthworks) (Earth work)

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SHAFIT, YU. YA.

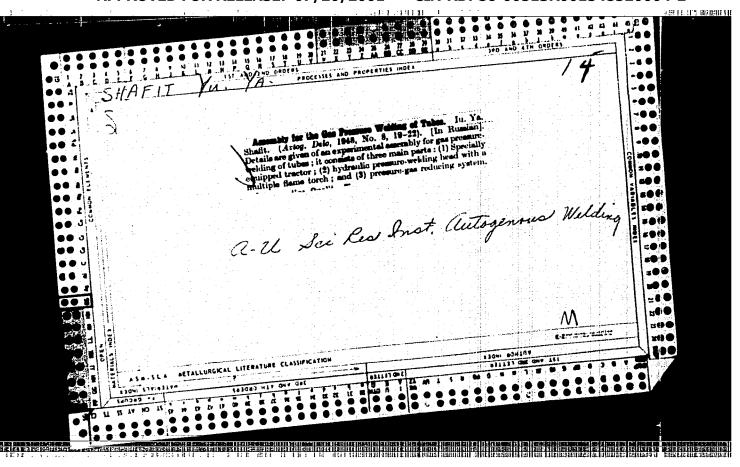
USSR/Engineering Cutting Torches Cutting, Gas Jun 48

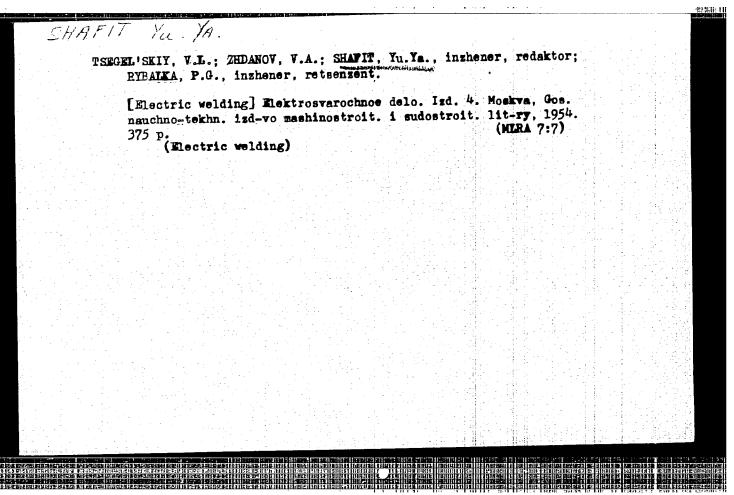
"New Machines and Equipment for Gas-Flame Working of Metals," V. S. Chernyak, Engr, Yu. Ya. Shafit, Engr, 4 3/4 pp

"Avtogennoye Delo" No 6 p 25-29, 1148

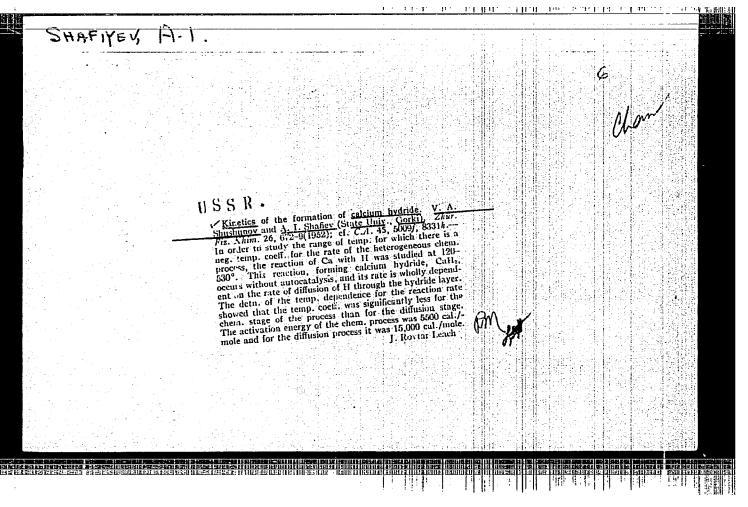
Treats subject under following (1) semiautomatics and automatics for oxygen cutting, (2) appliances for "minor mechanization" of gas-cutting processes, (3) equipment and apparatus for surface treatment, (4) equipment for gas-press welding and (5) high-pressure acetylene generators.

PA 19/49T37





SHAFIYEV, A. I.	गामक्ष्यतम् । स्थापना । 	ATTACHMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF	
SHAFIYEV, A. I.			104120
184 Т20	USSR/Chemistry - Metal Hydrides 21 Jun 51 (Contd) certain thickness in reaction of Ca with H2, diffusion of H2 through the layer becomes slower than chem conversion at Ca surface. At higher temps, rate of reaction is again detd by kinetics of chem process. Arrhenius law is applicable in entire range investigated, up to decompn t-re of CaH.	"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXVIII, No 6, pp 1181- 1184 In previous phases of the investigation, which deals with topochem reactions of metals with gases and of alloys with alkyl halide vapors, existence of zone in which temp dependence of reaction rate does not follow Arrhenius' law has been established. When layer of CaH2 reaches	USSR/Chemistry - Metal Hydrides 21 Jun 51 "Kinetics of the Reaction of Calcium With Hydro- gen," V. A. Shushunov, A. I. Shafiyev, Sci Res Inst Chem, Gor'kly State U. U. (c. 1881)
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SHAFIYEV, A.T.

AUTHORS:

Korshunov, I. A., Shafiyev, A. I.

78-1-17/43

2411-11-11脚连进四十五厘十四

TITLE:

The Chemical State of Radiophosphorus—32 Formed in Some Targets With Neutron Irradiation (Khimicheskoye sostoyaniye radiofosfora—32, po=luchayushchegosya v nekotorykh mishenyakh pri obluchenii ikh neytronami).

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 1, pp. 95-99 (USSR).

ABSTRACT:

The above questions concerning radio-phosphorus in the moment of its formation are neglected in spite of a thorough investigation of the nuclear reactions of its production. The choice of the method of iso-lation of any isotope whatever, especially without carrier, depends, however, on the chemical state of the isotope in the target. The chemical state of the developing radiophosphorus for a number of targets with various chemical and physical properties: CCl₁, S₂Cl₂, CHCl₃, Na₂SO₁, Na₂SO₃, Na₂S₂O₃, KCNS, NH₁Cl, MgCl₂, CaCl₂, etc. was investi-

Na₂SO₄, Na₂SO₃, Na₂S₂O₃, NCNS, Nn₁OI, mgoI₂, ncore and phosphorus in phosphate-gated in the present report. The separation of phosphorus in phosphate-and phosphite-ions was carried out according to the methodics of reference lh. The chemical state of phosphorus-32 in CCl₄. The authors prominence lh.

Card 1/4

The Chemical State of Radiophosphorus_32 Formed in Some Targets With Neutron Irradiation.

78-1-17/43

ved that the whole radiophosphorus from CCl1 cannot be obtained by ordinary extraction. This was only achieved by re-cooling in the presence of elementary bromine or chlorine under an HNO2-solution or of water. Table 1 shows the ratio between the valence forms of radio= phosphorus and the percentage of the non-extractible part according to the nature of the extrahent. During the formation of radiophospho= rus it is adsorbed on the walls of the flask which contains CClh. The quantity adsorbed depends on the water-content in the target (table 2). It hence results that radiophosphorus with large quantities of water (lo ml) especially with acidifying and agitating passes almost comple= tely over to the water layer. With an higher water content of CCl, the adsorption of the formed radiophosphorus increases substantially. The chemical state of the radiophosphorus formed in ${\tt CCL}_{\rm L}$ is influenced by water, gaseous ammonia, chlorine and acetone, if they are added prior to irradiation. The oxygen dissolved in CCl does not have this effect. The duration of the irradiation favors the formation of the pentavalent radiophosphorus (table 5). Table 3 shows that the water-content of the substance of the target favors the stabilization of the radiophosphorus in trivalent state. The formed "hot" radiophosphorus atom can consequent=

Card 2/4

The Chemical State of Radiophosphorus-32 Formed in Some Targets With Neutron Irradiation.

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ly form various chemical compounds after the loss of a substantial part of its kinetic energy. If free chlorine is present in the target, considerable quantities of PCl are formed. Part of the phosphorus atoms remains in elementary state or forms non-extractable compounds by means of water. The valency-state of radiophosphorus is changed during its extraction. The chemical state of phosphorus-32 in other targets. Radiophosphorus forms PSC12 in a target of S2Cl2 with and without the addition of carriers. The chemical state of radiophosphorus in targets of anorganic salts containing both sul= fur and chlorine depends on the oxidative-reductive properties of the respective compound, on the presence of the crystallization water and the thermal treatment prior to and after irradiation. Table 6 contains test-results on the dependence of the valency state of the forming radiophosphorus on the chemical nature of the substance of the target, of the crystallization-water contained therein and of the mentioned treatment. Radiophosphorus forms, together with higher oxidized substances, less oxidized compounds - in compounds with reducing properties. Water favors the formation of higher oxidized compounds. The thermal treatment of the target after its irradiation with neutrons

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causes the transition of radiophosphorus in compounds of higher valency. The ultra-violet irradiation causes the formation of pentavalent phosphorus in CCl_{li}. Irradiations with both gamma and neutron rays favor in both kinds of targets the formation of radiophosphorus of higher valencies.

There are 6 tables, and ll references, 9 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION Gor kiy State University in. N. L. Lobachevskiy, Chair for Radiochemistry (Gor kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N. I. Lobachevskogo, kafedra radiokhimii).

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SHAFIYEV, A.I. 78-1-18/43 Korshunov, I. A., Shafiyev, A. I. AUTHORS: The Methods of Isolation of Radiophosphorus From Chlorine- and TITLE: Sulfur Containing Targets (Metody vydeleniya radiofosfora iz misheney soderzhashchikh khlor i seru). Zhurnal Meorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Mr 1, pp. 100-103 PERIODICAL! (USSR). The problems of the isolation of radiophosphorus without addition ABSTRACT: of carriers from targets, besides carbon disulfide, are neglected. Methods of isolation of radiophosphorus without carrier from CClh, $\mathtt{CHCl_3, S_2Cl_2, NH_4Cl, MgCl_2, CaCl_2, Na_2SO_4, Na_2S_2O_3, KCNS and ChCl_3, S_2Cl_2, NH_4Cl, MgCl_2, CaCl_2, Na_2S_2O_3, KCNS and ChCl_3, S_2Cl_2, NH_4Cl, MgCl_2, CaCl_2, Na_2SO_4, Na_2S_2O_3, KCNS and ChCl_3, KCNS$ other substances, as targets, were investigated in the present report. The isolation by means of an electric field (reference 15) can be applied with the CS2-target, but not with the CCI1-target. The authors proved that the perfection of the isolation from CCl, by means of this method depends on the water content and that it increases from 25 to 50% by using acqueous CClh. The saturation of the CCl_{ll} with elementary sulfur increases the precipitation of Card 1/3

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radiophosphorus on the electrodes up to 750/o. The study of the methods of adsorption of the extraction of the radiophosphorus from CCI (table 1) show that silicagel is the best adsorbent. Further, the adsorption of radiophosphorus on the walls of the irradiation flask can be used for extraction. This is achieved best, if, prior to irradiation, 0,6 to 0,8 ml water per 1,0 li= ter CCl, are added. So to 900/o of radiophosphorus are adsorbed on the walls by agitating such a target from time to time. Radio= phosphorus can be extracted in a still simpler way by agitating the target during the irradiation and by adding lo to 20 ml water per 1 liter CCl (approximately 90% radio-phosphorus). The di= stilling of CCl under a water layer, especially when being acidi= fied with HNO3 and with a small addition of chlorine makes an loo o/o isolation of the radiophosphorus possible. It can be obtained from chloroform in a similar way. Radiophosphorus is obtained from sulfur monochloride best by means of passing the target through a column of air dried silicagel. Radiophosphorus is desorbed from this by means of water acidified up to 95%. The method of boiling with

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acidified water can be applied for the isolation of radiophosphorus from sulfur irradiated with neutrons, dissolved in chloroform and toluene. From salt solutions which served as targets, radiophosphorus is isolated best by adsorption on aluminum or ferric hydroxide on difficulty soluble deposits of BaSO₁ and BaCrO₁, as well as of aluminum oxide.

There are 4 tables, and 21 references, 13 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kiy State University im. N.I. Lobachevskiy, Chair for Radio-

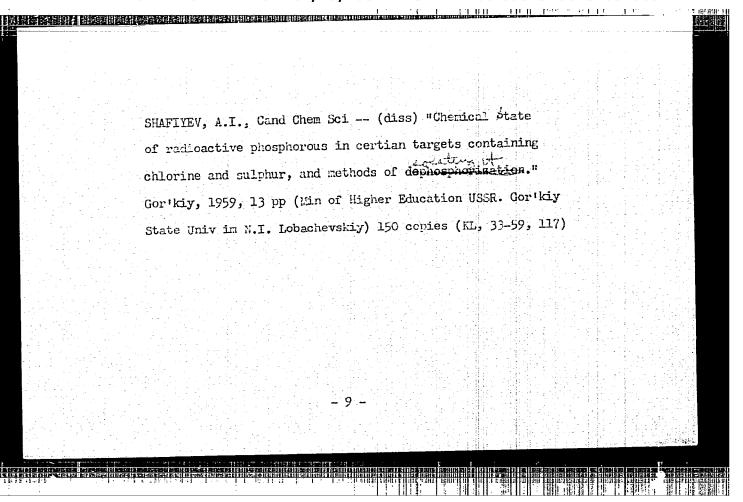
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